

# 计算几何

## 二维

```
#include<iostream>
#include<math.h>
#include<algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define ld double
typedef long long ll;
const ld Pi=acos(-1.0);
const ld eps=1e-8;
const int N=4e5+9;
int sgn(ld a){
    return a>eps?1:(a<-eps?-1:0);
}
ld Abs(ld a){
    return a*sgn(a);
}
#define V Point
struct Point{
    ld x,y;
    Point(ld _x=0,ld _y=0){
        x=_x;y=_y;
    }
    void input(){
        scanf("%lf %lf",&x,&y);
    }
}
```

```
void output(){
    printf("%.5f %.5f\n",x,y);
}
void init(){
    if(sgn(x)==0)x=0;
    if(sgn(y)==0)y=0;
}
bool operator ==(const V b)const{
    return !sgn(x-b.x)&&!sgn(y-b.y);
}
V operator +(const V b)const{
    return V(x+b.x,y+b.y);
}
V operator -(const V b)const{
    return V(x-b.x,y-b.y);
}
V operator *(const ld b)const{
    return V(x*b,y*b);
}
V operator /(const ld b)const{
    return V(x/b,y/b);
}
ld operator *(const V b)const{
    return x*b.x+y*b.y;
}
ld operator ^(const V b)const{
    return x*b.y-y*b.x;
}
}0(0,0);
ld len2(V p1){
    return p1*p1;
}
ld len1(V p1){
```

```

        return sqrt(len2(p1));
    }

    ld Angle(V p1,V p2){//还没检验过
        return acos((p1*p2)/(len1(p1)*len1(p2)));
    }

    //绕 (0, 0) 逆时针旋转a 向量theta角度（弧度制）
    V rot_P0(V a,ld theta){//还没检验过
        ld cs=cos(theta),sn=sin(theta);
        ld x=a.x*cs-a.y*sn,y=a.x*sn+a.y*cs;
        return V(x,y);
    }

    V rot_P090(V a){
        return V(-a.y,a.x);
    }

    //绕b逆时针旋转a 向量thrtta角度（弧度制）
    V rot_PP(V a,V b,ld theta){//还没检验过
        V c=a-b;
        c=rot_P0(c,theta);
        return c+b;
    }

    ld dis_PP(V p1,V p2){
        return len1(p1-p2);
    }

    //Point & Line
    bool jud_in_PLine(V p,V a,V b){
        return !sgn((p-a)^(b-a));
    }

    ld dis_PLine(V p,V a,V b){
        V e=a-b,c=p-a;
        return fabs((e^c)/(len1(e)));
        //return Abs(p^c/(len1(c)));
    }

```

```

}
V find_fp_PLine(V p,V a,V b){
    V e=(b-a);e=e/len1(e);
    ld t=(p-a)*e;
    return a+e*t;
}
V find_sm_PLine(V p,V a,V b){
    V ft=find_fp_PLine(p,a,b);
    return ft*2-p;
}

//Point & Line Segment
bool jud_in_PSeg(V p,V a,V b){
    Point x=p-a,y=p-b;
    return !sgn(x^y)&&sgn(x*y)<=0;
}
ld dis_PSeg(V p,V a,V b){
    V x=p-a,y=p-b,z=b-a;
    if(x*z<0)return len1(x);
    if(y*z>0)return len1(y);
    return dis_PLine(p,a,b);
}

//Line & Line | Line Segment
bool jud_cro_LineLine(V a,V b,V c,V d){
    V e1=b-a,e2=d-c;
    return sgn(e1^e2)!=0;
}
bool jud_oth_LineLine(V a,V b,V c,V d){
    V e1=b-a,e2=d-c;
    e2=rot_P090(e2);

```

```

        return sgn(e1^e2)==0;
    }

V find_cro_LineLine(V a,V b,V c,V d){//要先判断直线是否相交，以及重合
    V x=b-a,y=d-c,z=a-c;
    return a+x*((y^z)/(x^y));//no problem
}

bool jud_cro_LineSeg(V a,V b,V c,V d){
    if(jud_cro_LineLine(a,b,c,d)){
        V cp=find_cro_LineLine(a,b,c,d);
        if(jud_in_PSeg(cp,c,d)){
            return 1;
        }
    }else if(jud_in_PLine(c,a,b)||jud_in_PLine(d,a,b)){
        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}

bool jud_cro_SegSeg(V a,V b,V c,V d){
    if(jud_cro_LineLine(a,b,c,d)){
        V cp=find_cro_LineLine(a,b,c,d);
        if(jud_in_PSeg(cp,c,d)&&jud_in_PSeg(cp,a,b)){
            return 1;
        }
    }else if(jud_in_PSeg(c,a,b)||jud_in_PSeg(d,a,b)){//端点在线段上
        return 1;
    }else if(jud_in_PSeg(a,c,d)||jud_in_PSeg(b,c,d)){//端点在线段上
        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}

/*

bool SegmentProperIntersection(Point a1, Point a2, Point b1

```

```

double c1 = Cross(a2-a1, b1-a1), c2 = Cross(a2-a1, b2-a1);
double c3 = Cross(b2-b1, a1-b1), c4 = Cross(b2-b1, a2-b1);
//if判断控制是否允许线段在端点处相交，根据需要添加
if(!sgn(c1) || !sgn(c2) || !sgn(c3) || !sgn(c4)){
    bool f1 = OnSegment(b1, a1, a2);
    bool f2 = OnSegment(b2, a1, a2);
    bool f3 = OnSegment(a1, b1, b2);
    bool f4 = OnSegment(a2, b1, b2);
    bool f = (f1|f2|f3|f4);
    return f;
}
return (sgn(c1)*sgn(c2) < 0 && sgn(c3)*sgn(c4) < 0);
}
*/
}

```

```

//Polygon
ld area(V a,V b,V c){
    return (b-a)^(c-a);
}
ld area(V p[],int num){
    ld ans=0;
    for(int i=2;i<num;i++){
        ans+=area(p[1],p[i],p[i+1]);
    }
    ans/=2;
    return ans;
}
//严格c在ab左边 , 1 , 0 , -1
int jud_inleft(V a,V b,V c){
    return sgn((b-a)^(c-b));
}

```

//判断点a在任意多边形p内（在边上==1）

```
int jud_in_PPoly(V a,V p[],int num){
    int wn=0;
    p[num+1]=p[1];
    for(int i=1;i<=num;i++){
        if(jud_in_PSeg(a,p[i],p[i+1])){
            return 1;//in_line;
        }
        int cmp=sgn((p[i+1]-p[i])^(a-p[i]));
        int d1=sgn(p[i].y-a.y);
        int d2=sgn(p[i+1].y-a.y);
        if(cmp>0&&d1<=0&&d2>0)wn++;
        if(cmp<0&&d2<=0&&d1>0)wn--;
    }
    if(wn){
        return 2;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

//判断点a在凸包p内（在边上）+二分法

```
bool jud_in_PConpoly(V a,V p[],int num){//没验证
    p[num+1]=p[1];
    if(jud_in_PSeg(a,p[1],p[num])||jud_in_PSeg(a,p[1],p[2]))return 1;
    if(jud_inleft(p[1],p[2],a)<1||jud_inleft(p[num],p[1],a)<1)return 0;
    int l=2,r=num-1,pos=2;
    while(l<r){
        int mid=l+r>>1;
        if(jud_inleft(p[1],p[mid],a)==1){
            l=mid+1;pos=mid;
        }else r=mid-1;
    }
    if(jud_inleft(p[pos],p[pos+1],a)==1)return 2;
    if(jud_in_PSeg(a,p[pos],p[pos+1]))return 1;
}
```

```

        return 0;
    }
    //以上为最基础的版子

    bool cmp1(V a,V b){//这里用sgn，看情况使用，按x排序
        if(sgn(a.x-b.x)==0){
            return a.y<b.y;
        }else return a.x<b.x;
    }
    bool cmp2(V a,V b){//按y排序
        if(sgn(a.y-b.y)==0){
            return a.x<b.x;
        }
        return a.y<b.y;
    }
    bool cmp3(V a,V b){//按极角排序
        return sgn(a^b)>0;
    }

```

```

/*
1:建立凸包    Andrew算法（水平序Graham扫描法），比Graham-Sacn性能更优，
*/
void get_ConvexHull(V p[],int num,V ans[],int &ansnum){
    sort(p+1,p+1+num,cmp1);
    ansnum=0;
    for(int i=1;i<=num;i++){
        while(ansnum>=2&&jud_inleft(ans[ansnum-1],ans[ansnu
            ans[++ansnum]=p[i];
        }
        int st=ansnum;
        for(int i=num-1;i;i--){

```



```

        while(ansnum>st&&jud_inleft(ans[ansnum-1],ans[ansnum])
            ans[++ansnum]=p[i];
    }
    ansnum--;
}
/*
2:平面最近点对
第二种方法  $O(n^{\log n})$ 
用这个，验证过了
*/

ll len3(V a){
    return a.x*a.x+a.y*a.y;
}
V a[N],tmp[N];
int b[N];
void merge(int l,int r){
    int mid=(l+r)>>1,i=l,j=mid+1;//归并
    for(int k=l;k<=r;k++)
    {
        if(i<=mid&&(j>r||a[i].y<a[j].y))tmp[k]=a[i++];
        else tmp[k]=a[j++];
    }
    for(int i=l;i<=r;i++)a[i]=tmp[i];
}

//结果是长度的平方
ll dis_minPP(int l,int r){
    if(l>=r)return 1e18;
    if(l+1==r){
        if(a[l].y>a[r].y)swap(a[l],a[r]);return len3(a[l]-a[r]);
    }
    int mid=(l+r)>>1,t=a[mid].x,cnt=0;//重新排序后中位数就乱了，

```

```

ll d=min(dis_minPP(l,mid),dis_minPP(mid+1,r));
merge(l,r);
for(int i=l;i<=r;i++)
    if((a[i].x-t)*(a[i].x-t)<d)//两边平方的技巧
        b[++cnt]=i;//区间内的拉出来处理
for(int i=1;i<=cnt;i++)
    for(int j=i+1;j<=cnt&&(a[b[j]].y-a[b[i]].y)*(a[b[j]]
        d=min(d,len3(a[b[j]]-a[b[i]]));
return d;
}

```

```

/*
3: 旋转卡壳，分别计算最远点、最左点、最右点，计算最小矩形覆盖
*/
V minRect[5];
ld get_minRect(V p[],int num){
    p[num+1]=p[1];
    if(num<=2){
        return 0;
    }
    int j=3,l=2,r=2;
    while(area(p[1],p[2],p[j])<area(p[1],p[2],p[j+1])) j=j%num+1;
    l=j;
    ld ans=1e18;
    for(int i=1;i<=num;i++){
        while(area(p[i],p[i+1],p[j])<area(p[i],p[i+1],p[j+1]))
            j=j%num+1;
        V A=p[i+1]-p[i];
        while(A*(p[l+1]-p[l])<0)l=l%num+1;
        while(A*(p[r+1]-p[r])>0)r=r%num+1;
        ld d=A*(p[r]-p[l])/len2(A);
        ld tmpans=area(p[i],p[i+1],p[j])*d;
        if(tmpans<ans){
            ans=tmpans;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        V eab=p[i+1]-p[i];
        V ecd=rot_P090(eab);
        minRect[1]=find_cro_LineLine(p[i],p[i+1],p[
        minRect[2]=find_cro_LineLine(p[i],p[i+1],p[
        minRect[3]=find_cro_LineLine(p[j],p[j]+eab,
        minRect[4]=find_cro_LineLine(p[j],p[j]+eab,

    }

}

return ans;

}

/*
4:半平面交
没验证,一半
*/
struct Line{
    Point a,b,e;
    ld ang;
    Line(Point _a=0,Point _b=0){
        a=_a;b=_b;e=b-a;
        ang=atan2(b.y-a.y,b.x-a.x);
    }
    void init(){
        e=b-a;
        ang=atan2(b.y-a.y,b.x-a.x);
    }
};

Point find_cro_LineLine(Line a,Line b){
    return find_cro_LineLine(a.a,a.b,b.a,b.b);
}

int jud_inleft(V a,Line b){
    return jud_inleft(b.a,b.b,a);
}

bool cmp4(Line a,Line b){

```

```

    if(sgn(a.ang-b.ang)==0){
        if(jud_inleft(a.a,b.a,b.b)){
            return 1;
        }else return 0;
    }else return a.ang<b.ang;
}
Line stk1[N];
void HPI(Line l[],int num,V p[],int &ansnum){
    for(int i=1;i<=num;i++)l[i].init();
    sort(l+1,l+1+num,cmp4);
    int hd=1,tl=0,cnt=0;
    for(int i=1;i<num;i++){
        if(sgn(l[i].ang-l[i+1].ang)==0)continue;
        l[++cnt]=l[i];
    }
    l[++cnt]=l[num];
    for(int i=1;i<=num;i++){
        while(hd<tl&&jud_inleft(find_cro_LineLine(stk1[tl],
        while(hd<tl&&jud_inleft(find_cro_LineLine(stk1[hd],
        stk1[++tl]=l[i];
    }
    while(hd<tl&&jud_inleft(find_cro_LineLine(stk1[tl],stk1[tl-
    while(hd<tl&&jud_inleft(find_cro_LineLine(stk1[hd],stk1[hd+
    ansnum=0;
    stk1[tl+1]=stk1[hd];
    for(int i=hd;i<=tl;i++){
        p[++ansnum]=find_cro_LineLine(stk1[i],stk1[i+1]);
    }
}

/*

```

圆的各种情况

\*/

```

struct Circle{
    V c;
    ld r;
    Circle(V _c=0,ld _r=0){
        c=_c;r=_r;
    }
    void input(){
        scanf("%lf %lf %lf",&c.x,&c.y,&r);
    }
};

```

//三角形的外接圆,仅仅考虑能构造出来的情况

//三角形伸脚变两倍,  $b$  又  $c$  也  $*2$ ,  $px=p1.x+c*len2b-b*len2c$  的  $y$

```

Circle get_outCircle(V p1,V p2,V p3){
    V b=p2-p1,c=p3-p1;
    ld len2b=len2(b),len2c=len2(c);
    ld d=b^c*2;
    ld ax=(c.y*len2b-b.y*len2c)/d+p1.x;
    ld ay=(b.x*len2c-c.x*len2b)/d+p1.y;
    V p(ax,ay);
    return Circle(p,len1(p1-p));
}

```

//三角形内接圆,仅仅考虑能构造出来的情况

```

Circle get_inCircle(V p1,V p2,V p3){
    ld a=len1(p2-p3),b=len1(p3-p1),c=len1(p1-p2);
    V p=(p1*a+p2*b+p3*c)/(a+b+c);
    return Circle(p,dis_PLine(p,p1,p2));
}

```

//直线与圆的交点

```

void get_cro_LineCir(Line l,Circle c,V p[],int &num){
    V fp=find_fp_PLine(c.c,l.a,l.b);
    ld dis=len1(c.c-fp);
    int t=sgn(dis-c.r);
    if(t==1){
        num=0;
    }else if(t==0){
        num=2;
        p[1]=fp;p[2]=fp;
    }else{
        num=2;
        V e=l.a-l.b;e=e/len1(e);
        dis=sqrt(c.r*c.r-dis*dis);
        p[1]=fp+e*dis;p[2]=fp-e*dis;
    }
}

```

//圆与圆的交点

```

void get_cro_CirCir(Circle c1,Circle c2,V p[],int &num){
    //两种都行
    V a=c2.c-c1.c;
    ld dis=len1(a);
    ld ang1=atan2(a.y,a.x);
    ld ang2=acos((dis*dis+c1.r*c1.r-c2.r*c2.r)/(2*dis*c1.r));
    num=2;
    a.x=c1.r;a.y=0;
    p[1]=c1.c+rot_P0(a,ang1+ang2);
    p[2]=c1.c+rot_P0(a,ang1-ang2);

    // V a=c2.c-c1.c;
    // ld dis=len1(a);
    // if(dis*dis+c1.r*c1.r<c2.r*c2.r)a=a*-1;
    // int t=sgn(dis-c1.r-c2.r);
    // if(t==1){
    //     num=0;
    // }
}

```

```

//      }else{
//          ld d=c1.r+c2.r+dis;d/=2;
//          ld siz=sqrt(d*(d-dis)*(d-c1.r)*(d-c2.r));
//          ld h=siz*2/dis;d=sqrt(c1.r*c1.r-h*h);
//          a=a/len1(a);
//          if(t==0){
//              num=2;
//              p[1]=c1.c+a*d;
//              p[2]=c1.c+a*d;
//          }else{
//              V b=rot_P090(a);
//              num=2;
//              p[1]=c1.c+a*d+b*h;
//              p[2]=c1.c+a*d-b*h;
//          }
//      }
//  }
}

```

//过点与圆的切线 的交点

```

void get_cro_PCir(Point a,Circle c1,V p[],int &num){//这个牛逼，抄的
    ld c=len2(a-c1.c);
    ld b=max(0.0,c-c1.r*c1.r);b=sqrt(b);
    V nv=(a-c1.c)*c1.r*c1.r/c;
    V pv=rot_P090(a-c1.c)*c1.r*b/c;
    int t=sgn(c-c1.r*c1.r);
    num=t+1;
    p[1]=c1.c+nv+pv;p[2]=c1.c+nv-pv;
}

```

//圆与圆的公共切线数量

```

int get_comTagCnt_CirCir(Circle c1,Circle c2){
    ld dis=len1(c1.c-c2.c),mi=min(c1.r,c2.r),ma=max(c1.r,c2.r);
    if(sgn(dis-mi-ma)==1)return 4;
}

```

```

        if(sgn(dis-mi-ma)==0)return 3;
        if(sgn(dis+mi-ma)==1)return 2;
        if(sgn(dis+mi-ma)==0)return 1;
        return 0;
    }
    //圆与圆的公共切线
    void get_comTag_CirCir(Circle c1,Circle c2,V p[],int &num){
        int cnt=get_comTagCnt_CirCir(c1,c2);num=0;
        if(cnt==0)return;
        if(cnt==1){
            V d=c2.c-c1.c;
            d=d/len1(d)*c1.r;
            if(c1.r<c2.r)d=d*-1;
            p[++num]=d+c1.c;
            return;
        }
        if(cnt==3){
            V d=c2.c-c1.c;
            d=d/len1(d)*c1.r;
            p[++num]=d+c1.c;
        }
        ld d=len1(b.c-a.c),c,s;
        V v=(b.c-a.c)/d,v1=v*a.r,v2=v*b.r
        //还没写完
    }

    int main()
    {

    }
}

```